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1. After the fall of Chinchow (121-07, 41-07) and Mukden late in October 1948, anti-Communist Mongol leaders in Nationalist areas of Manchuria were forced to disperse in all directions, some going to Peiping, some remaining hidden or under detention in Mukden, and others forced to go to Wangyehmiao (122-01, 46-05), capital of the Chinese Communist-sponsored Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government (IMAG).
2. As trusted and capable advocates of the Racial Principle arrived in Peiping, they were gathered together by National Assembly delegate Dagwaosser, a prominent leader in the group, and told that the time had come for the establishment of a compact organization which could serve as a nucleus for a large-scale movement towards real Mongol independence. Dagwaosser, who initiated the plan for the development of a base area for the movement in the Alashan area (106-, 39-), stated that for the time being some Mongols would be needed to maintain political relations with the Central Government but that eventually all Mongols would rally around the base to establish a free Mongolia.
3. Dagwaosser, who will command this group of Racial Principle advocates and the base, chose the Alashan region for the following reasons:
  - a. The area is now sparsely populated and, although a large portion of the area is desert, it can sustain the present population plus the Mongols who can be expected to migrate to the region.
  - b. Although MA Heng-k'uei (馬鴻逵), Governor of Ninghsia Province, exercises strict travel control in the important eastern areas of the province, chiefly along the Lanchow (103-41, 36-03)-Ninghsia City (106-19, 38-28) road, control within the Alashan area, i.e., west of the Ala Shan, is practically non-existent. The area is ideal for guerrilla tactics and fairly easy to defend because it is surrounded on three sides by mountains and it is of little strategic importance either to MA or the Chinese Communist forces.
  - c. The area is at present a virtual haven for Mongols, as evidenced by the fact that political refugees and lamas go there to escape capture by Chinese Communist forces.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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- d. The Mongol leaders consider the area ideal for any new Economic Cooperation Administration Rural Rehabilitation plan that may develop from Mongol efforts to procure such aid.
4. Early in November 1948, Dagvaagser and the other leaders decided that those known Racial Principle advocates who would undoubtedly be stopped in any overland attempt to reach the Alashan area by Nationalist or Chinese Communist elements would fly from Peiping to Lanchou and proceed northward from there, taking with them their families and most needed followers. The other men and women who belonged to military or political units under the above leaders would gradually infiltrate westward to the area, an action considered feasible because Nationalist or Chinese Communist authorities would probably not detain them without their leaders. These people have been instructed discreetly to spread the news of the establishment of the base to other trusted Mongol groups.

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